

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 31, 1922.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

O. B. Donnelly arrived from Bodie about noon on Sunday via the Sweetwater road.

W. Allen came in from Sweetwater on Tuesday.

O. C. Turner came up from Smith Valley on Tuesday and returned on Wednesday. He reports much damage to roads in that vicinity by the late rain.

Sheriff Cody left here on Wednesday morning via Sweetwater road for Carson, on his way to the Stockton Asylum with ex-Treasurer Z. B. Tinkum, incompetent.

Ed. and Joe. Hampton started for Bishop yesterday, but had to return on account of the deep snow beyond Mormon Station.

C. W. Sheridan, of Lundy, was in town this week.

CHRISTMAS.

The Christmas going in Bridgeport was greatly interfered with by the great storm. The tree was arranged for Saturday evening, but the state of our thoroughfares was such that it would have required boats for many to reach the Hall, so it was postponed till Monday evening, when Bryant's Hall was well filled by young and old.

Monday was a lovely day and our streets had quickly dried up, so that none were prevented on that account from taking part in the exercises. A large tree had been provided and it was well laden with Christmas gifts when the time for opening the exercises arrived.

The program was short, and the audience did not get out of humor through waiting, for Teacher Combs promptly called the audience to order at 7 o'clock, and the School sang a Christmas Carol very creditably. Irene Miller then recited "Baby's Stocking," and was loudly applauded, as she spoke nicely. Eloise Elliott followed with a song, "The Man in the Moon is my Lover." She sang very sweetly and astonished the friends who had never heard her. The little girl has a very sweet, clear voice and will make a fine singer if properly trained. She was loudly applauded.

Little Ella Cody then recited "Gretchen," a very lengthy recitation, which she learned in two days, and recited it without any prompting, showing a remarkably retentive memory in one so young. The applause she received was well merited. The "Anniversary Jubilee," was then sung by the School, after which Mr. Combs announced the coming of Santa Claus and read a list of young friends who would distribute the presents. Santa Claus, A. E. Allen, soon made his appearance to the delight of the scores of little folks who were anxious to clutch the dolls and toys hanging on the tree. Many hands soon descended the tree of its valuable harvest, and many hearts were made happy by the tokens of remembrance of loving friends. There were many substantial presents, among which was a live turkey to Ed. Murphy and a blooded rooster to the Chronicle-Union, our friend O. F. Strowbridge being the considerate donor. Our present was put into our chicken house about midnight, and next morning the inmates had as an exciting pow wow over the stranger as the Democrats are having over the proposed "Extra Session."

After the presents were distributed the hall was promptly cleared of the tree and debris, and dancing inaugurated, the youngsters having the first two dances, when they gave up the floor to their elders, who danced till after 4 o'clock in the morning. The day was not observed with as much enthusiasm as it would have been had our roads been open to allow the mails and express to come in, many having ordered presents from the outside, and their non-arrival disconcerted them for the day.

And, again, the damage to the roads prevented outside friends joining in the festivities, so the results of the storm were not conducive of pleasurable emotions in the breasts of many.

Shot His Horse.—Our young friend Annie Bryant had not a very happy Christmas. While dressing preparatory to going to see his best girl he looked out of the window and saw his favorite horse standing on three legs near the barn. He hurried out and found the leg was broken. He had to lead him across the river, and then shot him. On examining the leg he found the bone broken into smithereens, the horse having been shot, probably accidentally by some one while out hunting. Parties hunting in the fields should be careful that there are no animals in range of their shot.

RANCH FOR SALE.—Under "New To-day" will be found D. M. Walters' advertisement of his "Ranch for Sale." This is one of the best little ranches in the county. It is six miles from Bridgeport and 14 from Bodie, and on the Bodie road. It is a fine vegetable ranch, and one of the best in this section for the raising of chickens.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—The Standard Cos. made its stockholders a Christmas present of 10 cents a share, dividend. Although not large, it is much better than the Irish dividends of the Comstock mines.

SEMI-ANNUAL.—To-day we publish the Semi-Annual Report of Auditor J. D. Murphy of the authorized expenditures of the county during the past six months.

OUR THANKS.—We take this occasion to thank the officers of this county for their kindness, extended to this office, during the year now near its end. Our relations with every officer of the County Government, have been, with but one single exception, most happy. With the one exception, we believe that our officers have done their duty conscientiously and for the best interests of the people, and have dealt justly with all having business with the county—with the single exception, and as an evidence of the truth of this, we can cite that all, except one, who wished to continue in their positions were re-elected.—Sheriff Cody, District Attorney Eddy and Public Administrator Walters refused a re-nomination at the hands of their parties, and the exception received but one vote in his party convention for a re-nomination.

The outgoing officials, Sheriff M. J. Cody, Administrator D. M. Walters and District Attorney H. M. Eddy, with Supervisors Stewart and Morgan, will always carry with them our best wishes for a continued prosperity, health, and happiness.

We also thank the good people of Bridgeport, as well as friends throughout the county, for favors extended as throughout the year, and sincerely hope the coming year will be a happy and prosperous one for all, and a prosperous one for all of Mono's industries.

THE NEW BOARD.—The new Board of Supervisors will meet here on Tuesday next, Monday being a legal holiday. It is said that Henry Pitts, of the Antelope District, and a hold-over, will be elected Chairman of the Board. He is well conversant with the duties of such a position, and will preside with dignity, and with a view of shortening the sessions of the Board, things which have not been witnessed during the past four years, the Chairman having it in his power to prolong sessions, if so disposed. In connection with the inauguration of the new Board, we suggest to the Supervisors that they hold their meetings in the unused Court room. It is commodious, and the proper place for their meetings, which can be held with some degree of decorum, and citizens attending their sessions will not be obliged to stand while awaiting to attend to business. The new Board has the confidence of the people, and it is believed the members will do justice to all doing business with the county, and at the same time guard well the interests of the county.

A SAD END.—The legion of friends of our ex-County Treasurer, Z. B. Tinkum, will be pained to hear of his having been adjudged insane by Judge Virden, on Tuesday, who ordered him to be taken to Stockton. Mr. Tinkum was at one time Sheriff of this county, after which he was elected Treasurer, which office he held some eight years. He came from Tuolumne county, where he has hosts of friends, and built a sawmill near Bridgeport in the flush times of Aurora, and has been in this day a busy and useful man to his community, in which he has resided. Always liberal, his liberality was imposed upon and his means dwindled, through charity and the importunity of those he mistook for friends, and now his assets show thousands of dollars worth of notes that are not worth the paper they are written on. Always ready to do a kind deed, no man could have been taken from this community who would be more greatly missed. He has some property left from the wreck, to pay his expenses at the Asylum, for a time at least. The sympathy of the people of our county follow him to his new home.

ANTELOPE ROAD OPEN.—Whittemore, with Gelatt's Bridgeport and Carson stage, came through with the mail from Carson and Genoa, on Wednesday noon. He had a hard time getting through from Fales, Hot Springs to this side of the old Sawyer ranch bill, where the snow is several feet deep, but having good snow horses he made it. He left on his return on Wednesday afternoon, going to Hantover's station to stay all night so as to get over the snow before it gets soft next morning. The snow belt is not more than five miles wide on the Antelope road, the heaviest being at the Sawyer hill. This is the second time this winter that Whittemore has come through the snow belt ahead of the opening of the Bodie road. The late storm was all rain below Riekey's Station, so that Whittemore came on wheels from the Mountain House to Riekey's Station.

There is lots of fun in running a newspaper with exchanges ten days or two weeks old, in a county where people attend strictly to business and take no time to make "local items" for the home paper. That's our fix.

Hops Go.—A telegram was received here on Wednesday, that the Mexican who killed Leahy at Mono Lake had been captured at Santa Anna, Orange county.

BACK MAIL.—The back mails and express arrived this morning. Nine sacks of mail cleared the "ducket" until another fall-out occurs.

We wish everybody a Happy New Year—and may we all get rich together and go to the World's Fair!

For the fine Hennessy Three Star Brandy and William Pitt handmade Cuban Cigars go to Theo. Fales, Palace Saloon.

There will be a New Year's dance at Bryant's Hall on Monday night.

We are not stopping tonight weather.

FALSE "ECONOMY".—This paper has repeatedly protested against the Board of Supervisors allowing the costly Court House, which is one of the finest in the State, outside of the large and wealthy counties to go to ruin, but in vain. Whenever the subject of putting a new roof on, or painting the outside, has been broached, the Bridgeport Blunderbuss member of the Board met it with the cry of "economy", and hundreds of dollars of the taxpayers' money, have been squandered in tinkering a roof that everybody knows could not be made tight; and a proposition to paint the building has met with like opposition, until now the building inside is a wreck from the leaking of the roof during the late storm.—At least \$750 to \$1,000 damage has been done to the County Law library, most of the valuable books, which have cost the taxpayers of this county many hard dollars being ruined, by the falling ceiling and water. The people look to the new Board to take this matter in hand. A general renovation of the Court House should be inaugurated. The building cost the people of the county some \$35,000, and its roof covers furniture which cost many thousands, and no sensible taxpayer will protest against the Supervisors spending money to preserve this valuable property. If necessary, the Board can raise sufficient money on county bonds to put the building in good condition, and to inclose and improve the Court House grounds, that they may be a pride to the people of the county. We hope the new Board will act at once in this matter. The people will cheerfully vote for the issuing of bonds. They voted for \$40,000 bonds a few years ago, and most of the amount has been redeemed and no one felt the burden. The county now owes but about \$15,000, and we can afford to spend a goodly sum to preserve and beautify public property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED GOVERNMENT RESERVATION.

To Whom it May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That by virtue of authority in me vested by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, acting under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, I have made a personal examination of the public lands and drainage basins hereinafter described, with the object of reporting to the Commissioner of the General Land Office whether the whole or any portion thereof should be set apart and reserved for the provisions of section 24 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An Act to Repeal Timber Culture Laws, and for Other Purposes."

After having made such examination, I have decided to so recommend for reservation the public lands embraced within the following boundaries, to-wit:

Commencing at the North West corner of Township 5 South, Range 21 East of Mount Diablo Base and Meridian in State of California, thence due East 45 miles to the North East corner of Township 5 South, Range 28 East; thence south 8 miles to the North East corner of township 6 south, range 28 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 6 south, range 29 east; thence south 5 miles to the north east corner of township 7 south, range 29 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 8 south, range 29 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 9 south, range 30 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 9 south, range 31 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 10 south, range 31 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 11 south, range 31 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 12 south, range 32 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 13 south, range 32 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 14 south, range 33 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 15 south, range 33 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 16 south, range 34 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 17 south, range 34 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 18 south, range 35 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 19 south, range 35 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 20 south, range 36 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 21 south, range 36 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 22 south, range 37 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 23 south, range 37 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 24 south, range 38 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 25 south, range 38 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 26 south, range 39 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 27 south, range 39 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 28 south, range 40 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 29 south, range 40 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 30 south, range 41 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 31 south, range 41 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 32 south, range 42 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 33 south, range 42 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 34 south, range 43 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 35 south, range 43 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 36 south, range 44 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 37 south, range 44 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 38 south, range 45 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 39 south, range 45 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 40 south, range 46 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 41 south, range 46 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 42 south, range 47 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 43 south, range 47 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 44 south, range 48 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 45 south, range 48 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 46 south, range 49 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 47 south, range 49 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 48 south, range 50 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 49 south, range 50 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 50 south, range 51 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 51 south, range 51 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 52 south, range 52 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 53 south, range 52 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 54 south, range 53 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 55 south, range 53 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 56 south, range 54 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 57 south, range 54 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 58 south, range 55 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 59 south, range 55 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 60 south, range 56 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 61 south, range 56 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 62 south, range 57 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 63 south, range 57 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 64 south, range 58 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 65 south, range 58 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 66 south, range 59 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 67 south, range 59 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 68 south, range 60 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 69 south, range 60 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 70 south, range 61 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 71 south, range 61 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 72 south, range 62 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 73 south, range 62 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 74 south, range 63 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 75 south, range 63 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 76 south, range 64 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 77 south, range 64 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 78 south, range 65 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 79 south, range 65 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 80 south, range 66 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 81 south, range 66 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 82 south, range 67 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 83 south, range 67 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 84 south, range 68 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 85 south, range 68 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 86 south, range 69 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 87 south, range 69 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 88 south, range 70 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 89 south, range 70 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 90 south, range 71 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 91 south, range 71 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 92 south, range 72 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 93 south, range 72 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 94 south, range 73 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 95 south, range 73 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 96 south, range 74 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 97 south, range 74 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 98 south, range 75 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 99 south, range 75 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 100 south, range 76 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 101 south, range 76 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 102 south, range 77 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 103 south, range 77 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 104 south, range 78 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 105 south, range 78 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 106 south, range 79 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 107 south, range 79 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 108 south, range 80 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 109 south, range 80 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 110 south, range 81 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 111 south, range 81 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 112 south, range 82 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 113 south, range 82 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 114 south, range 83 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 115 south, range 83 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 116 south, range 84 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 117 south, range 84 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 118 south, range 85 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 119 south, range 85 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 120 south, range 86 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 121 south, range 86 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 122 south, range 87 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 123 south, range 87 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 124 south, range 88 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 125 south, range 88 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 126 south, range 89 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 127 south, range 89 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 128 south, range 90 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 129 south, range 90 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 130 south, range 91 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 131 south, range 91 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 132 south, range 92 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 133 south, range 92 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 134 south, range 93 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 135 south, range 93 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 136 south, range 94 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 137 south, range 94 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 138 south, range 95 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 139 south, range 95 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 140 south, range 96 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 141 south, range 96 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 142 south, range 97 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 143 south, range 97 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 144 south, range 98 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 145 south, range 98 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 146 south, range 99 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 147 south, range 99 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 148 south, range 100 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 149 south, range 100 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 150 south, range 101 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 151 south, range 101 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 152 south, range 102 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 153 south, range 102 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 154 south, range 103 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 155 south, range 103 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 156 south, range 104 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 157 south, range 104 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 158 south, range 105 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 159 south, range 105 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 160 south, range 106 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 161 south, range 106 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 162 south, range 107 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 163 south, range 107 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 164 south, range 108 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 165 south, range 108 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 166 south, range 109 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 167 south, range 109 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 168 south, range 110 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 169 south, range 110 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 170 south, range 111 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 171 south, range 111 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 172 south, range 112 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 173 south, range 112 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 174 south, range 113 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 175 south, range 113 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 176 south, range 114 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 177 south, range 114 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 178 south, range 115 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 179 south, range 115 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 180 south, range 116 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 181 south, range 116 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 182 south, range 117 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 183 south, range 117 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 184 south, range 118 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 185 south, range 118 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 186 south, range 119 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 187 south, range 119 east; 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thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 224 south, range 138 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 225 south, range 138 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 226 south, range 139 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 227 south, range 139 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 228 south, range 140 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 229 south, range 140 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 230 south, range 141 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 231 south, range 141 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 232 south, range 142 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 233 south, range 142 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 234 south, range 143 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 235 south, range 143 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 236 south, range 144 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 237 south, range 144 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 238 south, range 145 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 239 south, range 145 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 240 south, range 146 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 241 south, range 146 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 242 south, range 147 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 243 south, range 147 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 244 south, range 148 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 245 south, range 148 east; thence south 12 miles to the north east corner of township 246 south, range 149 east; thence east 6 miles to the north east corner of township 247 south, range 149 east; 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ARTISTIC HORSEMEN.

The Wild Customs of Russia and Their Marvellous Feats.

After centuries of wandering they have become civilized and have now become a nation.

A tribe of people known centuries ago as the wild Kamiks of the Don, freebooters, as the name implies in the Tartar tongue, has gradually been brought under rigid military rule, so that at the present day the descendants of this restless, wandering race furnish the Russian empire with one of the most valuable elements of its military power. Their career as freebooters came to an end under the reign of Ivan IV., and since then they have rendered excellent service as scouts and skirmishers, and their good offices in the protection of the frontier from the Cossacks to China are almost invaluable.

They are lightest of foot, and, according to a writer in the *London Post-Dispatch*, above all artists on the horse. They ride their horses as easily bareback without saddle or bridle as with the usual equipment, and always at the briskest trot or the wildest gallop. The "Djigitovka," as they call their military code, which prescribes the many hazardous exercises practiced by the Cossacks, is ascribed to fit the young soldiers, the "Djigitovs," for the hardest and most perilous service rendered by this branch of the Russian army. When the cadet has gone through the intricacies of the Djigitovka, at which time he has lost all sense of difficulty or fear and enters upon his active regimental service for four years.

Among the most commonplace exercises which the code prescribes are hurdle racing on the part of the men armed with sword and gun; shooting in every imaginable position, as turning backward in the saddle or using the horse as a bulwark to fire from behind. The latter exercise is particularly interesting. The Cossack approaches at a mad gallop, comes to a sudden stop and jumps from their horses, while the latter, trained as carefully as the men, lie down without a word of command and protect their riders with their flanks.

The Djigitovka is divided into two kinds, the voluntary, the arbitrary and the compulsory. The latter embraces a line of feats of which the best professional circus rider need not be ashamed. The men jump to the ground and back on their horses as they gallop madly along; they bend away down and lift objects from the ground as they tear over the open fields; they jump from one horse to another while the latter goes at full speed, or they ride along standing upright in the saddle and observing the speed. In the latter case the Cossack stands really in his stirrups, which have been previously crossed back and forth to bring them on a level with the saddle. Standing on their heads while charging over an open field is, by no means an unusual exercise. One shoulder pressed against the saddle, the Cossack maintains his equilibrium by clutching the stirrups with both hands.

The ambulance service with the Cossack regiments is limited to mutual help. Two mounted men on horses will hold a wounded comrade between them to remove him from the battle field. Besides these wonderful feats of individual horsemanship the Cossacks execute exploits in groups, showing a daring rider carrying a comrade on his shoulders to fire at high range.

Cossack military training comprises two chief branches, that of handling a horse, and using either sword or gun with equal facility and to the greatest disadvantage of the enemy. While the regular code exercises are hazardous enough, the voluntary ones are always accompanied by great risk and danger, and many a Cossack has lost his life as necessary elements as suppleness of limb. Much depends also upon the horse, and because men and animals differ materially in point of natural aptitude, the latter exercises are not required generally but are the choice of will, although the hardest and most vigorous cadets are encouraged very liberally to go through them and personal rivalry has much to do with developing marvellously fearless Cossacks for his majesty.

Accidents, which are bound to occur now and then, do not diminish the number of candidates for that course of military training. A Russian proverb says: "These who are good must not mind if they are killed." And Gen. Zeydlitz's reply to his royal master has become proverbial among the Cossacks. "How is it," asked the king, "that so many men in your regiment break their necks?" "Your majesty," answered Zeydlitz, "I have ordered that I shall be responsible for the conduct of the regiment when it loses the enemy."

A WOMAN SOME SETTER.

She Was Supposed to Be a Good One.

One of the best known characters of the last century was Mrs. Mary, the bone setter, who, after leading a wandering life for some time, settled down at Epworth.

The remarkable knowledge which she was endowed with, together with such knowledge as she acquired from her father (himself a bone setter), mainly contributed to the success which in many cases undoubtedly attended her operations.

She journeyed to town twice a week in a coach and four, and at the Grosvenor coffee house operated on her town patients, carrying the crutches back to Epworth as trophies of her success.

Many remarkable cures effected by her are noted in the public journals of the day, and she was the most successful of her kind in the north of England.

In 1798 she was in the height of her prosperity. In consequence of her success she died at her lodgings near the Seven Dials so miserably poor that the parish was obliged to bury her.

BRavery OF A DENVER GIRL.

Braving Life to Save Her Pet Horse from Death by Fire.

The daughter of the late W. J. Kinsey performed an act of cool bravery in Denver the other night. She saved her pet, the family horse, from burning to death. The scene of the fire was the stable adjoining the costly residence at Eleventh avenue and Pearl street, belonging to the Kinsey estate, where live the son and daughter with a housekeeper and coachman. Miss Nettie Kinsey returned from a few days' visit to Manitou. She was accompanied home by two young friends, and at 8:45 when they reached the house they found it locked. The young ladies were afraid to attempt to enter the house by a window, and the Republican says Miss Kinsey concluded to wake the coachman, Arthur George, whose sleeping-room was in the barn. When she approached the window she was apprised by the smell of smoke and the heat that the barn was on fire.

Quickly the young lady recognized the gravity of the situation. She thought of the family horse, a valuable animal, and one to which she was much attached, standing in his stall crated with fright, while the smoke and flames were nearly enveloping him. Giving the alarm to her friends, the brave little lady broke the window with her umbrella and climbed in, regardless of wounds and bleeding fingers. She rushed through the blinding smoke to the door, which she unbarred. Then, stripping off her jacket, she blindefolded the frightened horse and led him to the open air. By this time the screams of the young ladies had brought a crowd to the scene and some one had turned in an alarm. The fire department quickly responded and the flames were subdued before the building was wholly destroyed, although the damage, which included the destruction of two costly buggies, amounted to from three to four thousand dollars.

PLAYFUL RATS.

They Enjoy Playing at Tennis and Catching Eggs.

"Do you want to see something funny?" said a drug clerk to a reporter one evening. Of course the reporter was not averse to seeing something in the humorous line and so informed the mixer of pills and powders, says the *Washington Post*.

"Well, if no one comes in for a moment, I'll show it to you," said he, placing a basket of eggs, used in making egg phosphates, from the top of the soda fountain to the counter. "Now stand here and watch the rats," and the newsmen stood where he could get a view.

It took but a moment's silence, and then out popped a hoary old rat, soon followed by three more. They seemed to understand their part, and climbed nimbly up a box about a foot high, used in covering pipes, and from that to the tray under the counter where the glasses are washed. Up on top of another box they went, and then to the top of the counter.

The first descended to the floor, the second remained on the box, the third in the tray and the fourth on the high box. Seeing they were all there, the old rat on top walked to the eggs and picked up one, carrying it with his front legs, walking on his hind feet like a squirrel. He dropped it over and it was caught by the rat beneath, who in turn gave it to the one beneath him.

This rat jumped down and rolled the egg under the soda fountain. In this manner they carried down six eggs in exactly one minute, when, thinking the fun was expensive, the clerk drove them away.

"They will steal them by the dozen if I let them," said the clerk, "and we have to keep them on top of the fountain."

BABIES DAZED HIM.

A Man Impressed by a Beautiful Young Girl.

A tall, solemn-looking young man entered the restaurant with a mild, apologetic air and seated himself at a vacant table near the middle of the room. It was evident that he dreaded to intrude. He wanted to get as far away from other people as possible. He even blushed painfully when he gave his order, and the most casual observer could have told that he was bashful, says the *Detroit Tribune*.

Just as his dinner was brought to him a handsome-looking woman with seven small children entered the place. The head waiter swept the field with his eye, pounced down upon the table where the young man had sought solitude, motioned to the mother, who clucked to the children, and a moment later they were all around the table. That young man's face was a serial story.

Other people entered the restaurant, glanced at the group, smiled significantly and seated themselves. "He doesn't look it, does he?" queried a pleasant-faced old lady in an audible whisper. "She looks at least ten years older than he," murmured a girl at the next table. He flew to the hat rack, tossed a dollar to the cashier and tried to go through the door without opening it.

The Found "Sterling."

Do you know why the English people value their money by pound (£) or pound sterling, instead of dollars, as we do? Of course, I know that this question is asked by some one to ask: "Why do we reckon by dollars (£) instead of by pounds sterling as the English do?" But that is neither here nor there. Can you point out the origin of the word "sterling" in the following words and curiously spelled paragraph: "In the time of his son, King Richard, the First, money coined in the East part of Germany began to be of special request in England for the purpose thereof, and was called 'Sterling money,' as all the inhabitants of those parts were called 'Sterlings' (because of their living to the east of Britain). Shortly afterwards some people from that country called in mint matters and alloys, were sent for into his majesty's realm to bring our coin to perfection; which, since that time, were called of them 'Sterling,' or 'Sterling money.'"

INDIA'S MILLIONS.

The Vast Population Constantly on the Increase.

A Country Whose People Are so Numerous That an Annual Epidemic of a Famine Is an Absolute Necessity.

The population of the Indian empire has risen within the memory of the present generation from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000; it has been increasing at the rate of 1,500,000 annually, and is now rising at the rate of 2,000,000. If no large famines occur it will considerably exceed 300,000,000 at the end of the century now drawing to a close. Even in the event of devastation from these causes there will be an excess over the 200,000,000. This augmentation is coincident with a growth in means and resources of livelihood and in material prosperity of all kinds. The exportation of food grain in vast quantities continues. The average of population in the Indian empire is very moderate. For all that, the density in some parts is considerable and in other parts too great. On the other hand, there is a large quantity of cultivable land still unused, the extent of which, according to the *Fortnightly Review*, can be fully known by experience alone. Further, the existing cultivation can be made more and more productive by agricultural science, by development of irrigation in details, and by improved appliances for husbandry. On the whole there is fair reason to hope that the magnificent area of land will be able to sustain its people, and that the accession of teeming millions decade after decade under the British rule may be welcomed without an afterthought. On the other hand, there have been, and still are, frequently recurring causes to check the growth of the population.

One fearfully potent cause, arising from internal war, devastation and disorder, which up to the present century decimated the people has been effectually stopped. But pestilence, which in former centuries occasionally stalked through the land, still lurks in many places. It is kept down by sanitation, by the diffusion of medical education among the natives, and by the purification of the water supply. The waterworks are to be found in almost every town; in the great cities they may be compared with anything of their kind in any country. The check on population, as imposed by sickness, will be gradually lessened. Then there is the terrible check resulting from famine or scarcity. The recorded experience of more than a century shows that this scourge has appeared in one quarter or another once in every three years. Its recurrence is extremely probable. It springs from atmospheric conditions which may be partially controlled but cannot be wholly averted by the power of man. Its terrible power is in part weakened by railway communication supplying the markets which have been depleted from scarcity. Its area may be in some degree limited by irrigation works.

The conservation and propagation of forests will improve the supply of moisture in the country. Great efforts, without stint of money, will be made by the government to find wages and employment for the multitudes suddenly thrown out of work by the cessation of labor in the fields and the temporary paralysis of the hand looms, the potteries and other village industries. Infinite good will, indeed, be effected in these various ways. But no administration can guarantee security against loss of life from hunger and from the many ailments which ensue after a period of physical depression. Therefore, the population will be checked in some degree by famine. The loss from that cause appears to be about 500,000 annually in a cycle of years.

ONE OF HIS OWN KIND.

Some of the Tricks That Are Worked by the Confidence Man.

"I was talking the other day to a noted crook and confidence man who had just completed his fourth term in the pen," said Otto von Boeckman to a party of commercial pilgrims in the Lindell corridors, says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. "He has decided that the path of the transgressor is too rocky, and will try what honesty can do for him. Speaking of his past exploits, he said that it was a mistake to suppose that all the 'suckers' were to be found in the country. 'If,' said he, 'confidence men had to depend altogether on the man from up the creek they would soon be starved out. We only work the country cousin when our old rackets become threadbare and we are unable to invent new ones. But even with the old games that have been exposed a dozen times by the daily press, and with which every bootblack is familiar, we catch about as many city men as country jays. We prefer city to country game, because the former is not so apt to equal when scalded. The adventures of the confidence man not infrequently have a ludicrous side. Some years ago I was in New York and made the acquaintance of a good deacon from Illinois who had been commissioned to buy an organ for his church. He had twelve hundred dollars of church money and considerable of his own. I fixed up a religious drawing for his benefit and got every cent he had with him. He could not at once make the defalcation good, had to 'feese-up,' and came near being sent to the penitentiary for embezzlement. Not infrequently one confidence man lays for another. I was playing the elegant gentleman through the south one winter and lying off my winnings from judges and colonels when a slick youngster got into the game. He professed to be a Louisiana planter and had money to throw at the birds. One evening his servant, a coal black negro, called him out stating that some one desired to speak to him. He suggested that Sambo play his hand until he returned, and we consented. In half an hour that negro, who was one of the slickest gamblers in the country, cleaned me up for seven thousand dollars, my jewelry and apparel."

MONEY HAS A SAY.

It costs the saloons of New York \$500,000 a year to replace their broken glasses.

To keep a race horse in even a moderate condition, with proper attendance, it is said, costs \$1,225 a year.

The great cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls is entirely composed of steel. It is 216 feet in length, weighs 2,000 tons and cost \$200,000.

The highest price at which any horse was ever sold was \$150,000, which was paid for Arion to Senator Stanford by J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston.

CHICAGO has twenty-five national banks representing a total capital of \$22,500,000, surplus \$12,000,131.57, deposits \$144,000,174 and loans \$100,220,000.

A SWAMP of stock in the Chemical national bank of New York, par value \$100, is worth \$4,500. That is every dollar invested by its stockholders possesses an earning power sufficient to make it worth \$45.

ACCORDING to the census bulletins the aggregate wealth of the United States is \$63,640,000, which is over thirteen billions more than the wealth of Great Britain, which is the next wealthiest nation in the world.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

There is not a lizard or snake north of the southern extremity of Hudson's bay.

For the first time the Canadians have begun shipping ice to Philadelphia, several cargoes having already arrived there and been found equal to the best Maine product.

A COUPLE of wild pigeons were recently shot in Sanitax, Recolints bush, Can. A sportsman says it is over twenty-five years since specimens of these birds were seen there.

CANADA has exported \$15,464 horses since the confederation, and of this total, \$65,479 were shipped to the United States. The imports during the same period were 38,760 head, chiefly for stud purposes.

NEWFOUNDLAND exhibits originality in its stamp designs. It has on various issues a seal, a codfish, a Newfoundland dog's head, her majesty in a widow's cap, the prince of Wales in uniform and a whaler in full sail.

PASSING HUMOR.

"Does your new dress fit you well, Clara?" "O, splendidly! I can hardly move or breathe in it."—N. Y. Press.

DAUGHTER—"Shall we invite Dr. Bigtee to the reception?" Mother—"I think we'd better not, he's so absent-minded. He might charge it in the bill."

When hanging in your own parlor it is proper to call it a violin; but when the man next door is practicing on one it is correct to refer to it as a fiddle.—*Atchison Globe*.

FRANK ADVICE.—Mabel—"I say, Claire, Jack has asked me to marry him; would you accept him?" Claire—"No. That is to say, I didn't when he asked me two weeks ago."—*Detroit Free Press*.

It is announced that the postmaster general of the United States has decided to issue a new series of postage stamps, with designs appropriate to the commemoration of the discovery of America.

In the Missouri building at the world's fair will be displayed a huge map of the state nine and one-half feet wide and twelve feet long, showing the counties and statistics as to the amount and value of the product of each for 1891.

LITERARY LITTER.

DAUBET approves of women writers, and admits that "a woman can so often say things that we cannot express in just language."

BUYARD KIPLING has scoured his architect's plans for the cottage on the Balesier farm near Battleboro. It will cost \$10,000; the work of erecting it will be done next winter.

MARION CRAWFORD was born at Lucas in 1845. "Sam" Ward abandoned the idea that Crawford would be known as "Sam Ward's nephew" as soon as he read the young man's first book, "Mr. Isaacs."

MARSHAL MACMARON's souvenirs are to fill three or four volumes, which will appear within two years at the latest. He has almost completed the work, which begins with his experiences as a captain in the African expedition of 1857. The marshal is now 64 years old.

PERSONAL PARTICULARS.

A BROOKLYN actress named Brown spells her name Broughne.

GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL, who is called by his friends the hero of Winchester, is now postmaster at Ogden, Utah.

PRESIDENT GRANGER of the American Federation of Labor receives more than 100 letters per day. He owns a capacious waste basket.

MR. HARRISON is quoted as saying that the worst feature of executive life is the vast amount of hand-shaking and document-signing the president is forced to undergo.

Mrs. CORA E. THOMAS, of Hanover, Pa., who is visiting her mother at Liberty, Ind., is 30 years of age, 35 inches in height, 38 inches around the waist and weighs but 80 pounds. In all her actions and habits she is still a child.

SHORT RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

The first horse railroad was built in 1838. American street railroads employ 71,000 men.

An express engine consumes ten gallons of water per mile.

In the year ending June 30, 1890, the railways of this country carried 495,450,000 persons.

A STREET car line is now being built in Tashkent, the capital of Russian Turkestan, by a French company.

A TRENTON company has subscribed \$1,000,000 to perfect machinery to run street cars by means of compressed air.

RAILROAD enterprise supplied a watermelon with each ticket on the occasion of a recent celebration in southern Texas.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

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